State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1854.....NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do.	5 00
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Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington*,
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. L. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia*. Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas I. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE!

I am authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.
This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any farther description here is unnecessary.
Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.
For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 21, 1854 33-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22-tf

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the June Term 1854, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, the undersigned duly qualified as executors of the last Will and Testament of the late William C. Henry. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said testator, William C. Henry, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned or one of them, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons endebted to the said testator are requested to make payment forthwith to one of the undersigned C. D. HENRY,
June 16th, 1854—41-6t] C. T. HENRY

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.
Jacob Wessel, Adm'r of John H. Tiedeman, *vs.* the heirs at Law of John H. Tiedeman.
PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman are non-residents, and that the personal property belonging to said estate is not sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said heirs at law to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the real estate be sold, as prayed for in the Petition.
Teste SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk,
June 23 ($5) 42-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.
Henry Rehage, vs. Charles H. Bohnstedt and Wife, Dianah. } Original attachment.
ON motion in open Court, it is ordered that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and seventy one 89-100 dollars, and that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Charles H. Bohnstedt and his wife, Dianah, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear, at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 ($5) 42-6t

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.
Court of Please & Quarter Sessions—June term, 1854.
Abram Weill & Co., *vs.* Herman Rosinfe't.
Original Attachment.
ON Motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favour of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, —and that the property levid upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgemegt final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAM R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23, 1853 ($5) 42-6t

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1853 6mw

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large as sortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

SUNDRIES FROM BALTIMORE,
Per Schr. H. P. Russell:
24 FIVE Gallon Kegs;
24 Ten do do
9 15 do do
1 doz. Iron bound ½ bushels, with bars across;
4 nests best Cedar Tubs;
4 dozen Iron Wire Seives;
10 nests of Flour Buckets;
4 dozen Axe Helves. Low for cash at
June 9 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
ONWARD MARCH!
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.
DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.
More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTURE is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest Remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro boy suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.
Please send me as soon as possible a supply of the Tincture.
I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.
REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N. PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.
Mr. J. E. BOUSH—Sir: While I am in general opposition to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.
I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
Great Cure of Rheumatism by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!
CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C., January 3d, 1853.
MESSRS. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, till seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," I purchased a bottle, and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application
Mine was Acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.
I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable remedy.
I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.
Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.
☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.
Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.
☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers,
5 qr. casks extra French Brandy,
3 " " " Port Wine,
3 " " " Malaga Wine,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
20 bbls. Corn Whiskey,
3 " Monongahela Whiskey,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
10 " Laguyra,
5 " Java,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 bbl. Refined "
10 " Mess Pork,
45 hhds. Western Bacon,
4000 lbs. N. C, Bacon, 4 bbls. Lard, 10 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15 boxes Colgate Soap, Crackers, Butter, Teas, Indigo, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hollow ware, Wood ware, Willow ware, Cutlery, Farming utensils, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Powder and Shot, with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.
We pledge ourselves to sell as low as any other house in the place for cash, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage. UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by T. SMITH & CO.
April 18th, 1854 39-tf

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principios, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowory's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excel

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
Of Northampton.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNELL
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

The Legislature.

The Cape Fear region has long enjoyed the character of being the citadel of Democracy in North Carolina, and this character it has vindicated in many a fiercely contested struggle, standing firm and steadfast, even when others wavered. We regret to find that, at the present time, when the party is actually stronger than it has ever been before, there should exist, in any Counties, such divisions as to afford reasonable grounds for fear that these Counties should be represented, or rather mis-represented, by individuals opposed in political principle to a majority of the voters; yet, that some such calculations are made by our opponents is evident, from the following extract from the Wilmington Herald of the 5th:

"What would Mrs. Grundy say" if the Cape Fear region were to send six Whigs to the next Legislature? Wouldn't that respectable old lady drop her spectacles in amazement? Wouldn't she besiege the Journal office, to know what was broke? Mind, madam, we don't swear the fact will be so. We don't say we can put our finger upon the men. We only advise you seriously, to wait and see.

That much of this is mere talking, is, of course, evident; yet, that such calculations are even thought of, is sufficient to induce reflection in the minds of Democrats who, aware of the real predominance of the Democratic party in the Counties of the Cape Fear, could not but regard the return of Whigs as neither more nor less than a direct misrepresentation of the people, which could only be rendered possible by the culpable divisions of Democrats among themselves.

Let us call the attention of Democrats to the hopes entertained by their opponents and on what they are based:

Cumberland has a reliable Democratic majority of over five hundred; it gave Mr. Reid 605 over Mr. Kerr—and yet, on account of a multiplicity of Democratic candidates in that County, the bitter opponents of the party calculate upon being able to effect a breach there, and to run in one, if not more, of their candidates.

In Sampson county, Mr. Reid received a majority of 496 votes, and yet we are informed that, in that sturdy Democratic County—the birth-place of the lamented King—hopes are entertained of profiting by Democratic divisions.

Robeson county is closely contested, the majority for Mr. Reid having been only 67; but even there, the Democrats can always secure success by a united effort.

Bladen and Columbus are known as largely, indeed overwhelmingly, Democratic, Mr. Reid having outnumbered his competitor nearly two to one in Bladen and considerably over two to one in Columbus. In both these Counties there are opposition candidates who are moving heaven and earth to *mis*-represent them—for, certainly, Whigs could not and would not *represent* Counties so overwhelmingly Democratic.

In Brunswick, heretofore Whig, by a small majority, there is now an animated contest progressing between Col. Meares and Mr. Russell, with a very fair prospect of Democratic success, which, if obtained, will be the result of a fair fight, and not a prize snatched from divided opponents. Should Col. Mears be elected, he will really represent Brunswick, and will go to the Legislature as the choice of a majority of the voters of the County. As the Herald in another article remarks, the Whigs of that County are on their mettle, and are working as never men worked before. They seem to think the effort made by the Democrats to carry a nearly balanced County as something little short of an outrage, while they complacently make their own calculations upon securing their men from conceded Democratic Counties, by taking advantage of apparently untoward circumstances. These things are well worthy the attention of Democrats.

Why should Cumberland, with a majority of five or six hundred, return a Whig? The Democrats of that county *can* fix the matter, and we trust that they will; *how* they are to fix it is for themselves; but to say that they cannot arrange their own matters—to say, that with so large a preponderance, they cannot elect their whole ticket, is to reflect upon them in a manner that we cannot believe they deserve or will merit by their course this day four weeks.

Why should our opponents calculate upon any divisions or weaknesses in Sampson? There is no difference upon matters of principle among the Democrats of that county. Why should personal feelings, if such exist, be allowed to jeopardize interests with which personal feelings should have nothing to do? We have an abiding confidence that Sampson will turn right side up, as she always has done. Every Democratic candidate in Sampson we know to be sound and true. Their opponents are among the most bitter and hide-bound of Whigs in politics, whatever they may be as individuals. We look for a very decided blow to all hopes founded upon Democratic divisions in Sampson.

In Robeson, the Democratic candidates are well worthy of all the support their party can give them. That party can elect them, and it owes it to itself to make the effort.

By an accident, Col. McDugald was elected to the last Legislature from Bladen. That accident will not occur again. The Democrats are aroused. We have every assurance that his talented competitor, Mr. White, will be elected by a large majority.

By the way, we have heard considerable talking about the street corners of Wilmington, and the aforesaid street-corners have elected Mr Jones, Mr. George's Whig competitor. We don't know what Mr. Jones is now, over in Columbus, but he used always to be, when we saw him, a mighty strong Whig, and the Democrats of Columbus would find him so too, were they to elect him to the Legislature, which they hardly will. We leave it to the people of Columbus to say how far they will ratify the street-corner edicts aforesaid.

We have thus endeavored to show Democrats throughout the District, some of the calculations which are made upon their divisions. Is it necessary that we should do more—that we should urge upon them harmony and concession—that we should point out the important issues to be decided upon by the next Legislature—that we should remind them that the Whig project of an open Convention, no matter how fixed or provisoed, is only a disguised plan for changing the basis of representation, and leaving them powerless—that we should point to the complexion of our Representation in the United States Senate for the next 4 and 6 years—that we should speak of the important projects of Internal Improvement which will be brought forward—and, finally, that we should call their attention to the fact that this election is anxiously looked to at the North to see how far the South stands by the President and the Nebraska Bill—how far the voice of the Southern people is to sustain the President in sustaining the law at Boston.

The Fourth of July.

There appears to be very little of a programme here for the 4th. It bids fair to be Independence day in fact, and every body be at liberty to do as to him, her or it, may seem most proper and becoming. By way of showing *his* independence, the sun will rise later and go to bed earlier than he did the day before. By way of showing *their* independence the powers that be will have various and sundry cannon fired at sun-rise, which will cause all the sleepers to awake, and some, we fear, to talk in a manner not as respectful as it should be. The volunteer companies will parade before the heat of the day comes on, and after that all must be independent on their own hook.

The difficulty of obtaining a suitable room determined the Committee to omit the usual oration and other services upon the occasion. We feel like "improving" the opportunity, to deliver a homily upon the want of a Town Hall. *That* is now the pressing want of the times.

There will be excursions down the river in capital steamboats, and other agreeable methods of escaping from the noise and confusion of a crowded town, of which the public will no doubt take advantage.—Some may, perhaps, look too often at a glass with something in it, but the number, we trust, will be few. It is a bad way of showing our independence—very bad; it leads to head-aches and other disagreeable results.

Our friends in Charlotte will no doubt have a lively time; and the weather is pleasant for camping out, which we rather guess some of the multitude there assembled will be forced to do. We trust that our people will have a good time there.

A commerce and tonnage doubled in the last ten years—an amount of railroad communication more than doubled—a territory increased fully one-third in extent—population increased by about 30 per cent.—prosperity unchecked by convulsions, which shake all Europe—State and national credit higher than ever before—all these pronounce more eloquent and convincing Fourth of July orations than the greatest intellect could conceive, or the smoothest tongue give utterance to.

Congress will not do very much for a few days, but will go at business again towards the close of the week. If they will only pass the Bill for Improving the Naval Service—reduce the Tariff and give us our appropriation, we will not have much complaint to make; upon the whole, we think this will turn out to have been a working session.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

YESTERDAY PASSED OFF more quietly in Wilmington than any Fourth within our recollection, or even that of the oldest inhabitant. Every body seemed to have gone out of town, and at mid-day the streets were deserted, and more than a Sabbath quietude prevailed. The various excursions—the cool breeze at the Sound—the fact that there was no oration in town—together with other causes, tended to produce this result. So far as our observation extended, there was very little drinking and no disorder, at least in town. At night some fire-works were set off, and a considerable crowd and animation along Market street.

We have not heard, as yet of any accidents, and hope we shall not.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

A Great Man Fallen.

After a long and honorable career, Thomas Ritchie is at rest. In a devotion of nearly half a century to the editorial profession, Mr. Ritchie contributed as largely to the success of the Democratic party, and exerted as wide and as long-continued an influence over the politics of the United States, as any man, perhaps, who has ever taken part in their discussion—more than dozens of noisy aspirants, who have been elevated by his exertions and the fruits of his earnest study and self-sacrificing labors to high and conspicuous positions. Never, in the course of a long life, seeking or holding office, yet the trusted friend of the ablest and purest occupants of the presidential chair—the recognised leader of his party in Virginia, and in a great measure throughout the South, few men have occupied a more responsible position, and none could have occupied it more purely, or, generally speaking, with greater ability. Like all other men, in the course of a long life, he must have committed errors, for none are perfect, and the course of a leading editor, whose foot is always in the arena, and who *must* take sides and avow opinions promptly upon all questions as they arise, is a peculiarly trying one; yet through that ordeal Mr. Ritchie passed with as few errors of judgment to regret as most men who have been placed under no such necessity of continual committal; and his errors were those of judgment alone, for in his devotion to principle he never wavered; nor could any act or expression of his life throw a shade of doubt upon his ardent patriotism. Posterity will assign Mr. Ritchie a place among the great American statesmen, who have illustrated the first half of the nineteenth century.

☞ There are great times at the North, especially in Connecticut, where they go things with a rush.—They first made a coalition of all sorts of people and defeated the Democrats; they then went to work and passed a law nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law—passed a resolution giving negroes the same rights to vote as white men—passed a Maine Liquor Law so stringent that it *presumes* that any man who has liquor in his house means to sell it, even though he never offered it for sale or even thought of such a thing. They have invited negro preachers to open the session of the Legislature with prayer, and besides, all that wont do; but they prohibit the elephant and other wild beastesses going abroad in day light, and are going to pass a law to make white girls marry colored gentlemen. If we recollect aright there was very considerable rejoicing over this "Whig victory," on the part of some of our Whig cotemporaries. The Democratic members of the Legislature have voted for none of these nigger doings.

☞ The Main Line of Pennsylvania Public Works could find no bidder at the minimum fixed by law—$10,000,000; and the time during which they were to be offerred having expired, no sale can take place without farther legislative aid. These works cost over twenty millions of dollars, and perhaps a glance at them, in their present state, might not be altogether valueless to those so fond of sneering at a "prudent and judicious system" in this State, as recommended by Mr. Bragg. Everything depends upon prudence and caution in the steps which are to be taken by our Legislature.

A METEOR.—At Charleston, on Thursday night, they had "the most perfect, brilliant, and prolonged meteor" ever seen there. About ten o'clock on that night we saw a meteor, probably the same, shoot across the South-western heavens; it was apparently very distant, but showed as bright as a rocket, and floated slowly along for over half a minute. It was decidedly the most striking phenomenon of the kind we recollect to have seen.

U. S. FUNDS.—The amount of money in the various Depositories of the United States, subject to draft on the 26th of June, was $28,888,812 73. In the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., $14,569 34.

Congress has not met this week. There is no news from Europe. The canvass in this State has rolled off towards the West, and for the present there is a comparative lull.

☞ There has been a great "Know-Nothing" movement among the fowl community in Massachusetts, they being determined to submit no longer to the incursions of the Shanghais, who crow in a foreign language and are supposed to adhere to the dogmas of Confuscius. At Worcester last week, there was quite an excitement, and various fat pullets refused to be *eaten* in any such company. It is very warm.

PEACHES.—Dr. Wm. A. Berry has laid on our table a lot of ripe peaches, raised down at his place on the Sound. They are perfectly ripe, and are—to us, at least—the first of the season. We own "the soft im-*peach*-ment."

☞ We learn that the Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Kenansville, Duplin county, with more than usual spirit. A very fine oration was delivered by James F. Oliver, Esq., and the National Declaration was read by Mr. Jno. D. Stanford.

☞ The candidates in Duplin are: Bryan W. Herring, for the Senate—no opposition; W. J. Houston, David Reid and Needham B. Whitfield, for the Commons—all Democrats.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the friends of the proposed Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort will be held at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Saturday, the 22d inst. It is hoped that a large number of delegates will be present from the Counties through which said Road will run.

Wilmington and Fayetteville papers please copy.

Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, held in Jacksonville, on the 24th of June, on motion of Maj. G. J. Ward, Jasper Etheridge, Esq., was called to the Chair, and David W. Sanders, and Harvey Cox, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon the subject of a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor, and of consulting this meeting upon the necessity of holding a Convention by the counties interested in the proposed Road.

The Preamble and Resolutions following, prefaced by a few remarks, were offered by Col. L. W. Humphrey,

WHEREAS, The project of a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor is contemplated; and whereas, the people of Onslow county feel deeply and immediately interested in said work: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we propose to the citizens of the counties through which it will pass, and to others interested, to hold a Convention, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the above-named project.

That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to represent the county of Onslow in said Convention.

That, as it is the most central place, we propose that the Convention be holden in the town of Kenansville.

On motion of J. B. Frazel, Esq., the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then addressed, briefly, by Maj. G. I. Ward, J. A. Averitt, Jr., Col. L. W. Humphrey, and J. H. Foy, Esq., and, at length, by E. W. Sanders, Esq.,—all evincing a great interest in the success of the undertaking.

The Chairman, in accordance with the second resolution, appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent Onslow in the proposed Convention, viz: W H Batson, Jesse Hardison, W F Manson, Dr G H McMillan, J F Spicer, O B Sanders, M L F Redd, H H Sandlin, Samuel Shepard, W D Humphrey, Thomas Jarman, Isaac Morton, Benj Bryan, James S Shivar, Henry Jarman, Durant Rhodes, J A Averitt, Sr, E Murrill. J W Thompson, J A Averitt, Jr, Stephen Wallace, J H Foy, Col L W Humphrey, Dr S R Wilson, John M Franck, Robert White, Geo J Ward, A J Murrill, Owen Huggins, Col E W Montfort, Dr Philip Koonce, D W Simmons, Eli W Sanders, Zadoc M Costin, Green Hatchel, E Fonville, Andrew Hurst, William Provo, B J Pollard, D W Russell, D A Humphrey, J N Sanders, R S McLean, C B Glover, E W Sanders, W J Gibson, L Henderson, J K Smith, Job Smith and Allen B Mattieks.

The Chairman and Secretaries, on motion, were added to the delegation.

On motion, the Secretaries were required to furnish the Fayetteville Carolinian and Wilmington Journal with the proceedings of this meeting, with the request that they publish and request others to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Ch'm'n.

D. W. SANDERS, } Secretaries.
HARVEY COX. }

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In Earley vs. Wynne, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. In Clements v. Hunt, from Granville, affirming the judgment. In Brinson v. Sanders, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the Master.

By Pearson, J. In State v. Curry, from Northampton, directing a venire de novo. In Cox, v. Legatees and next of kin of John Cox, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Sanderford v Moore, in equity, from Wake, declaring the plaintiff entitled to three-fourths, &c.

By BATTLE, J. In March v. Harrell, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem*, Loftin v. Cobb, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem*, Cooper v. White from Tyrrell, judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

Raleigh Star.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, jr., John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Seibels, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Peden, Philo White, Charles Eames, James S. Green, to be MINISTERS RESIDENT of the United States in the countries in which they are now charges d'affairs of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

William O. Butler, of Kentucky, to be Governor.
Thomas B. Cumming, of Iowa, to be Secretary.
Fenner Furguson, of Michigan, to be chief justice of the supreme court.
Edward R. Hardin, of Georgia, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.
James Bradley, of Indiana, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.
Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States.
Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, to be Marshall of the United States.

FOR THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, to be governor.
Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, to be secretary.
Madison Brown, of Maryland, to be chief justice of the supreme court.
Sanders W. Johnson, of Ohio, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.
Rush Ellmore, of Alabama, to be an associate justice of the supreme court.
Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States.
J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States.
David A. Starkweather, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, in the place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

SPENCER D. ARMSTRONG.—This individual whose pretended miraculous escape from jail was a short time since anounced in our paper, was seen again at Rocky Mount on Saturday last; but as he displayed a revolver, bowie-knife, &c., he was not arrested. He was confined as accessory after the fact of the murder of Tilman Hunt a negro trader. He had forfeited his recognizance, and his father who was his security, paid the bond of $3000 to the county of Nash. Pitt, the principal in the murder, has not yet been taken.—*Tarboro' Southerner, July 1st.*.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday last, as Messrs. Wm. Petway, Jr., and Andrew Knight of this county, were out hunting, Petway mistook Knight for some game and fired at him, wounding him severely but happily not fatally.—*Ib.*

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was to be tried, said: "There is a rouge at the end of my cane." The man at whom he pointed looking at him said: "At which end my lord?"

Arrival of the Europa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Europa has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 17th inst.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—Silistria still held out at last accounts. The troops sent to the relief of the Turks moved very slowly.

Col. Mantrufel had gone with a message from Prussia to the Czar, recommending him to accept Austria's recent summons; but it is rumored that the Czar had already refused.

The Baltic fleet was within 20 miles of Helsingfore.

There is nothing new from Asia, Greece or the Black Sea.

The allies were still being transported to Varna.

There has been another change in the Turkish ministry. Paskiewitch is severely wounded.

On the 30th of May, three British steamers destroyed the ships, dock yards, and stores at Brahastadt.—The damage is estimated at 350,000 rubles. The steamers on the 31st destroyed the ships, dock yard, and stores at Sveaborg, valued at 400,000 rubles.

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Europe, a cavalry transport ship, was burnt while on the passage from Gibraltar, with troops on board. Twenty-one lives were lost, and the remainder escaped in boats.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Russians made another unsuccesful attack on Silistria on the 10th. Paskiewitsch received a contusion of the right leg, and delegated the command of the Turkish forces to Gortschakoff.

The Emperor Nicholas was expected at Klew.

The Turkish attack on the Island of Mikar was repulsed.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, July 2.—We have dates from Havana to the 27th ult. There has been a reaction in the sugar market. Lower grades are more enquired for at very full prices Fine qualities are abundant and prices weak and irregular. Sales of white at 6¾a9¼, the market closing firm, with an upward tendency. Brown 4¾a5; yellow 5¼a6½. Muscovado is more enquired after at 3¾a4½. The exports for the week have been 964 boxes for Philadelphia, and 125 for Baltimore.

Further from Havana.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Previous to the departure of the Black Warrior from Havana, the Spanish steamer Isabel had arrived there from Spain, with a large number of troops. Additional reinforcements were daily expected. It is not concealed that the arrival of these forces have reference to a case of emergency, provided hostilities should arise between the United States and Spain.

A large number of American vessels were in port, and freights dull.

Roca de los Tojores, late collector of customs, who had just been promoted to be superintendent of the treasury, had died.

There was a good deal of sickness at Havana.

The English brig of war Espeigle sailed on the 27th on a cruise. The French Admiral was still in port, but expected to sail soon.

Subscriptions have been taken up in Havana and in other parts of the Island to assist the needy of the political refugees who may desire to return to Cuba.

Congress

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate refused to recede from the amendment providing for a recess of Congress to October, and asked for a committee of conference.

The House had the private calender under consideration.

Rejection of the Elgin Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is reported that the Senate have rejected the reciprocity treaty, recently concluded between Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy.

Cholera in the Northern Cities.

BOSTON, July 3.—The cholera prevails in Boston and vicinity.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The number of deaths by cholera in this city last week, was fifty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—There were eleven deaths by cholera in this city last week.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—There were no deaths here by cholera last week.

Slave Trader Found Guilty.

BOSTON, July 3.—Capt. Kehrman, of the brig Glammorgan, has been found guilty of having been engaged in the slave trade.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court has refused to find bills against persons accused of fillbustering, because no evidence but vague rumor has been brought before it. Notwithstanding, Judge Campbell intimated that he should bind the suspected parties over in $3,000 bonds to obey the laws for nine months.

M. E. Church, South.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, made considerable changes in the Church government, a synopsis of which may be of interest to some of our readers. In the report on episcopacy, the committee say that one reason for increasing the number of Bishops is, that one of them may, during the greater portion of the time, travel and preach extensively within the bounds of the Pacific Conference. Another is, that the colored population may enjoy more of the services of a Bishop than they have heretofore done. And thirdly, that at present the health of the Bispops is often endangered by the rapidity with which they are compelled to pass from one Conference to another.

The committee also recommended that "when the Bishop shall have decided a question of law, the Conference shall have the right to determine how far the law thus decided or interpreted is applicable to the case then pending. An annual Conference shall have the right to appeal from such a decision to the College of Bishops, whose decision in such cases shall be final. No episcopal decision shall be authoritative except in the case pending, nor shall any such be published until it shall have been approved by the College of Bishops. Each Bishop shall report in writing to the episcopal college, at an annual meeting to be held by them such decisions as he has made, subsequently to the last preceding meeting; and all such decisions when approved by the College of Bishops, shall be either recorded in a permanent form, or published in such manner as the Bishops shall agree to adopt—and when so approved and recorded, or published, they shall be authoritative interpretations or constructions of the law."

The committee reported that the salary of the Bishops for the ensuing four years, including all expenses (except those for travelling) shall be at the following rates per annum:

Bishop Soule,	$1,000
" Andrews,	1,400
" Capers,	1,450
" Paine,	1,400
" Pierce,	1,450
" Early,	1,300
" Kavanaugh,	1,000

Six hundred dollars per annum were appropriated to the widow of Bishop Bascom.

The committee on publications reported that all books shall be sold at prices sufficient to cover prime cost, rates of discount to wholesale purchasers, the allowance to Bishops, and a reasonable advance to sustain the business of the institution, without hazard of loss or material increase of profit.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Prompt Payment.

We understand that ratifications of the Mexican treaty were this day exchanged between General Almonte, on the part of Mexico, and the Secretary of State, on the part of the United States; and that soon after the exchange, Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department for the purpose of receiving the amount stipulated by the treaty to be paid on the exchange. The Secretary of the Treasury was already prepared for the payment, and placed in the minister's hands a check on the assistant treasurer at New York for the sum of seven millions of dollars. This is probably the largest sum which has ever been paid in this country by any one ckeck and on any one single depository. It is further probable that it will prove the largest payment that has been made at any one time *in coin.*

Washington Union, 1st inst.

DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE.—At a late hour yesterday we received intelligence of the death of Thomas Ritchie. He expired about noon, at his residence in Washington city, and in the presence of his family. The despatch tells us that his last hours were tranquil.

The press of the country will do justice to the character of one who was so long its most brilliant ornament. The *Richmond Enquirer*, which is the creation of the genius of Thomas Ritchie, and with which his fame and the tradition of his power are inseparably associated, mourns his loss and testifies its respect for his memory, by an appropriate expression of sorrow.—*Enquirer, 3d inst.*

The Japanese.

Any information concerning the habits, customs, and institutions of this newly opened Empire, is specially interesting, and the subject accordingly occupies a large space of the foreign correspondence of our leading journals. We glean the following items from the special correspondence of the New York Herald:

Astonishment at the railroad and telegraph overcame all other feelings. Placed in a circle, the Railroad worked beautifully, and only after the American officers got in and went flying round, drawn by the small engine, would they essay it. Infinite was their surprise at finding themselves whirled through the air with such velocity. "The Dutch have shown us none of these things" was their observation.

The Japanese would not believe the telegraph at first. They gave it a very severe test. For instance, placing a Japanese at either extremity, they would converse on important subjects, and not connectedly, suspecting some imposition. For example—it was a beautiful day; and the man stationed at one end directed the operator to say to the person at the other end that it was raining. The Japanese word for this was Anglicised and the sound reproduced by the further operator to his attendant. Great was their wonder in comparing notes, to find that the telegraph had conveyed their message correctly. Wires have been ordered, and the intention expressed to extend this line at once to some place remote from Jeddo. They have the means of making wire and all the apparatus. They certainly have clocks; for a number of these being among the presents, and one of them being out of order, was being adjusted by an engineer on board one of the steamers—"Give yourself no trouble," signified to him one of the Japanese; "I will send it to the clockmaker in Jeddo who will repair it."

They are not so unacquainted with outside affairs as is imagined; nor are they unacquainted with the duties resulting from our contiguity to them. For instance, they asked if the railroad had been finished to the Mississippi from California.

In relation to the social habits of these people, the most favorable accounts are given. Your friend, Capt. Buchanan gave an entertainment to a few of the chief men, or to one of the chiefs, requesting that a few friends be brought. The result was that 80 or 100 persons came. Room was made on the spacious deck, and things went on merrily. The extract from rice is now the only liquor known in Japan. It is called *saki* by them. Hence they gave the name of "American Saki" to all the drinks. They are fond of ardent spirits. The guests make it a business to taste of every wine and of every dish. Inside of their long robes, kept together by a belt around the waist, they carry a roll of paper, used generally as a pocket handkerchief—a small piece at a time.—They use this roll of paper also at feasts to wrap up small pieces of each dish, making a note in regard to it at the same time. This is considered a very high compliment. You may imagine at an American dinner they would fill themselves with some not very palatable viands. As in duty bound, on the occasion referred to, one of the guests helped himself to a wine glass of sweet oil, which he was obliged to disgorge at once, of course. He made a note, as usual, of the drink. Some one was curious to know what he had written. It was—"This is the worst wine they have got."

They waited after they were helped, and followed the examples of the Americans. All that has been said of their politeness is true. It would be difficult to find a people excelling them in that respect.

When well enlivened by the saki, they would permit their swords to be examined, taking them off and putting them one side. On one of these occasions the quality of the steel was tested by cutting an American sword on it. The Japanese scimitar yielded, showing that what has been said of the superiority of their metal is not entirely true.

The engine room was the principal point of attraction on board of the steamers. They never ceased to wonder at the immense display of iron, all for use and in constan. application. It is no matter of surprise that the Japanese were struck with the symmetry and magnificence of these vessels, when men who have been at sea for years, on first visiting one of these majestic vessels, experience a sensation of admiration and astonishment.

They asked Commodore Perry if any more ships were coming. Perry told them yes, but if they would promise to treat, he would order a vessel to go and detain the others. The promise being given, he was thus enabled to send away in the Susquehanna to attend Mr. Commissioner McLane, who goes to Canton in her. By this means we are in the receipt of news from Japan.

Thousands are ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of commerce with this country, and no doubt we shall soon know what is most in demand. I leave it to political economists to calculate what will be the effect of opening a market of fifty millions of people to people who are as ready for trade as the Americans and English, and many other nations.—We regard not this great event in that point of view. In the meantime, however, it may be stated that glass ware is in demand there, as recent experience demonstrates, as well as mercury, yellow amber, and a variety of articles of a small kind, which traders only can discover.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.—A correspondent of the London Morning Herald gives a graphic account of the visit of the English sailors to Liban, in the Baltic, and the capture of the Russian vessels in that port. It seems that her Majesty's ship Amphion and Conflict anchored within three quarters of a mile of the city, broadside on, and a flag of truce was sent on shore to demand that all the merchant ships in the harbor be delivered over to the English. Three hours' time was granted for a reply, and at the expiration of that period the mayor replied that, notwithstanding they had a large armed force on shore, they would surrender the vessels rather than suffer the destruction of the town, and the loss of life which it would entail. Accordingly, the English boats were manned and rowed up the canal—which was but twenty yards wide—for a distance of several miles, the banks all the way being crowded with Russians, who curiously scanned the daring strangers. After passing through a drawbridge, the sailors found the vessels all anchored and moored. Separate crews were sent on board of each, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in getting the larger ones clear. During the four hours that they were at work there the beach and bridge were thronged with people, the majority of whom were ladies. Frequently the blue jackets were obliged to jump ashore, where they mingled with their declared enemies, the Russians, in the most friendly and unconcerned manner. The correspondent of the Herald says: "It was one of the drollest things imaginable to see us, several miles up an enemy's country, coolly walking off with their ships, and they looking calmly on all the time, in an admiring, almost approving manner." The affair was concluded very quietly; the smaller vessels which appeared to be fishing smacks, not being removed at all—the sailors saying, "No doubt, they belong to some poor fellows, and we shall ruin them if we take them."

Thus ended the famous "battle" of Liban. It was in reality a delightful species of pleasure party, and was enjoyed highly by the one hundred and twenty men who rowed into the midst of a large town, well garrisoned with troops, and, without an act of resistance, or a word of insult, towed away all the shipping in port, consisting of two brigantines and six schooners.

It is really surprising to notice the progress our California friends are making in every branch of industry and everything else. They are publishing daily papers, which, for quality or typography, are not surpassed in the State. They are raising this year an abundant crop of grains and vegetables, and even talk seriously of exporting the anticipated surplus of the wheat crop to the Atlantic States. They have brickyards in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco and Sacramento, which turns out 250,000 daily; and it is already recommended that no more frame buildings be constructed in the thickly-settled portion of the city. They are providing cemeteries for the dead, and dedicating them with appropriate services They are drawing from the North many of the most eloquent divines, and their stock of talent in all the pursuits of civilized life is not surpassed by any State in the Union.—*Albany Argus.*

"So the Russians are going to prosecute the war agin Turkey," said Mrs Partington as she read that fact in the paper. "They'd better prosecute the ones that made the war, and then they'd just hit it. The Emperor Nicholas deserves the excrescence of all good people, and if the woman could only have the handling of him, I guess they'd soon make him cry copaiva, as the Frenchmen says." She meant *peccavi*, but indignation does not stop at words. She passed off, like an exhalation of summer sweets, and in her excitement left her parasol behind her, which can be seen at this orifice."

From the Calcutta Englishman, April 24.

Japan, Russia and the United States.

By the Pekin we have received papers from Hong Kong to the 5th, and from Singapore to the 13th inst. The most important intelligence has already appeared in our Saturday evening paper, namely, the conclusion of a treaty between the Americans and the Japanese. Some particulars, extracted from the Friend of China, will be found below. The Americans have obtained two ports for trading, and a coal station.—Japan yields plenty of coal, and it will be brought from the mines for the use of steamers. The most important fact that has transpired is that the Japanese have expressed their willingness to make commercial treaties with any other nation which may seek them, provided it is done peaceably.

To what are we to attribute this entire change of policy? Why has this long sealed empire opened at the touch of Commodore Perry? We suspect that the war in China with the English made a profound impression upon the Japanese. They saw the utter inability of that vast Empire to contend against Europeans, and dreaded involving their own country in calamities like those which had befallen their neighbors. So long as the foreigners kept away voluntarily, the restrictive system answered; but the instant demands were made for admission, backed by a naval force which could not be opposed, then the necessity of conciliation became manifest. The Japanese are well aware that the Americans and English are not Jesuits in disguise, and do not fear from them a renewal of the disorders which caused the expulsion of the Portuguese. Whether they will allow Protestant missionaries to teach there is another question, and it would be imprudent to urge this upon them at present; but that their hatred of Christianity, which was entirely political, will be ultimately overcome by free intercourse with Europeans, is not to be doubted. It seems to us evident that had our government taken steps to procure admission to Japan immediately after the ratification of the recent China treaties, they would have met with a reception similar to that of the Americans, at least if backed by as strong a force It was long ago said that there is no ambassador whose persuasive powers are equal to those of a line of battle ship, and of this the speedy settlement with the Americans is a proof.

It is singular that the Japanese should deny having made any treaty with the Russians. Can the assertion have been a mere piece of Russian diplomacy, intended to cover future aggression? Not unlikely. The European nations would have no means of ascertaining the falsehood of the assertion, and had the Russians, under the pretence of a cession, invaded and taken possession of the Japanese portion of the Kurile Islands, the European Powers would have had no right of interference. Had Russia remained on good terms with her neighbors this would probably have been her next step in advance in Asia, Persia being reserved for a more convenient opportunity. This scheme, or any other which may have been plotted for acquiring a portion or the whole of the Japanese territories, is now defeated. Diplomatic relations having been opened with one maritime Power, which will no doubt soon be extended to two or three more, accurate information will be obtained of the proceedings of the Russians, and their aggressions instantly stopped. The accumulation of Russian ships in the Chinese waters points to some such object, for they never can have been sent out in contemplation of a war with France and England, in which they could only hope to avoid capture by instant flight to the desolate ports of Eastern Siberia. But to cover a disembarkation on the southern Kurile Islands, or any other part of the Japanese territory, such a squadron would be necessary and sufficient.

A DESPERATE DUEL.—We learn from a gentleman recently from Florida, that a duel was fought on Monday last, the 19th inst., between Cladius C. Stewart, Esq., and Joseph B. Coker Esq., both young lawyers, resident at Newnansville, East Florida. The quarrel is reported to have had its origin in Mr. Coker's intimating to a young lady that Mr. Stewart had invited him to be one of his groomsmen, on the occasion of his approching nuptials with that lady. It appears that Mr. S. had requested Mr. C. to attend him on the occasion referred to, but at the same time enjoining secrecy in the matter, Mr. S. constructed the disclosure into a breach of confidence and an offence requiring of Mr. C. his signature, and his acknowledgment of his having been guilty of a libel, or the alternative of a fight with deadly weapons. After the interference of the friends of both proved unavailing in reconciling the quarrel, the parties left Newnansville, and proceeded to a ferry some thirty miles distant, where they crossed to the appointed place of meeting on the Georgia side. The terms of the meeting show that the principals in tended it *not* to be "a bloodless duel." Both were armed with double barrelled shot guns Mr. Stewart's gun was loaded with thirty buck shot. Mr. Coker's gun, which chambers three balls was loaded with twelve bullets. After firing the first shots, at a distance of seventy-five yards in case neither fell, they were to advance ten paces and fire a second time; when, if neither was yet hit, they were to reload and advance ten paces more for a third shot.

At the first fire Mr. Stewart received three balls two of them in his left arm and shoulder, rendering, it is said, the amputation of that limb necessary. The other ball entered his right breast, and passing upward, lodged in his right shoulder, in front. Fears were entertained for Mr. S.'s life partly on account of the delay caused by having to send a distance of twenty miles, for instruments necessary to the amputation of his arm. The attending surgeons had no instruments on the ground. Two buck shot passed through the breast of the loose garment worn by Mr. Coker. Both appear to be well practiced in the use of their weapons; and by the result of the first we are perhaps, spared the record of one of the bloodiest tragedies that has ever resulted from this mode of adjusting differences between gentlemen. With the lessened distance, and the almost unerring precision exhibited by the combatants, the second shot could hardly have resulted otherwise than in a horrible mutilation or perhaps the killing of both.

Savannah Evening News, 27th June.

Important National Measures.

There has, probably, never been a greater number of important national measures occupying the attention of the people and Congress of the country than at this time. Among them we may specify:

The Treaty between Mexico and the United States, by which we are to pay ten millions for a route to the Pacific, a large accessson of territory, and extinguishment of certain Mexican claims against the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and other advantages and considerations. The Reciprocity and Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and intended more particularly for the benefit of the East. The annexation of the Sandwich Islands, said to have been partially determined upon, by authority given to our Commissioner to accept the proposition of Protector. A treaty between the United States and Japan, by which three of the ports of that kingdom are to be opened to American commerce. The organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or conquest. The reorganization of the navy, and the establishment of an apprenticeship system for the increase of seamen. A modification of the Tariff, and the building of the Pacific Railroad. The withdrawal of the African squadron, and the adoption of means for the protection of the merchant marine on our coast.

Baltimore American, 28th.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A furnishing store in this city advertises a new style of cravat as "the latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the outside of that organ, but a fashion for

The Camel and its Commercial Value.

We extract from a long and interesting article a description of this remarkable animal. It will be remembered that Congress has entertained a proposition to enquire into the expediency of introducing them as beasts of burden upon the plains and deserts which intervene between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and this report seems favorable to the scheme. We remember, however, to have seen it stated by Lieutenant Lynch, who employed the camel in the transportation of boats and baggage, that their progress was intolerably slow, we think less than four miles an hour. This interfered with our preconceived ideas of the speed of this 'desert ship,' derived principally from Robbins' Narrative, and Denham and Clapperton's Travels.

[From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, June 1854.]

INTELLIGENCE, DOCILITY, AND TRAINING OF THE CAMEL.

The camel grows up like a child under the tent of his master, partakes of his plenty as well as his penury, enjoys his songs, and understands his bidding. Its docility springs from habit and reflection—nay, we almost say from moral feeling: for it rebels when its temper is not sagaciously managed. When the French went to Algiers and got possession of camels, they thought that their obedience might be enforced like that of mules and asses, by simple beating; but they soon showed their conquerors that they were not to be so treated, and that both their kick and their bite were rather formidable. The Arabs assert that the animal is so sensible of ill-treatment, that when this is carried too far, the inflictor will find it not easy to escape its vengeance. Eager, however, to express its resentment, it no longer retains its anger when once it is satisfied; and it is even sufficient for it to believe that it has avenged its injury. When an Arab has excited the rage of a camel, he throws down his garments in some place where the animal is to pass. It immediately recognises the clothes, siezes and shakes them with his teeth, and tramples upon them in a rage. When its anger is thus appeased, it leaves them, and the owner may then appear, and guide it as he wills. There is no trouble in littering or feeding the camel. As soon as its load is taken off, it is turned out to graze on whatever it can find around its owner's tent, and never looked after until it is again required to continue its journey. At other times it shelters the weary traveller stretched along the sand; watches o'er his slumbers, and like the faithful dog, warns him of the enemy's approach. Its instinct enables it to smell the distant water, and it recognises the spot with wonderful precision; it is the very type of patience, fortitude and perseverance; charged with a heavy load, constantly travelling over the sand—from which its nostrils, shaped like narrow oblique slits, and provided with a sphincter muscle like the eyelids, are defended with hairs at their margins—exposed to hunger and thirst, and the hottest rays of the sun; it suffers the fatigue and pain with incomparable meekness: it lies down on the burning sand, without betraying the least degree of impatience while at all able to support its load, and continue the journey, it strains every nerve to proceed; it neither flags nor relaxes until absolutely worn out, when it falls to rise no more; thus rendering its last breath on the very spot it ceases to be useful. The camel is occasionally employed in the plow and other agricultural pursuits, like oxen or horses; and in many Tartar countries it is used to draw the coaches of the king and prince: but physiologists remark that when used in the yoke or harness the elevation of its shoulders, is cause of a waste of strength; besides, for the purpose of traction, it can only be used at all upon flat ground, its fleshy feet, which are two in number, and not externally separated, not permitting it to ascend hills, and draw a carriage after it—It is as a beast of burden that the camel is chiefly valuable; and its qualities in this capacity are improved to a great extent, by the mode in which it is trained. At the earliest period, the legs are folded under the body, in which position it is constrained to remain. Its back is covered with a carpet, weighed down with a quantity of stones gradually augmented; it receives a scanty portion of food; it is rarely supplied with water; and in this manner is brougnt to endure privation. When the time of trial has elapsed, and it is broke into subservience, it kneels at the command of the master, who either mounts it himself, or loads it with a heavy burden; and then trusting to its strength, and the privations it can suffer, he ventures to traverse the trackless desert.—When it lies down to receive its load, it rests upon the callosities of its breast and limbs. It is ridden upon, loaded, or unloaded, either with or without the pack-saddle; if without, the rider rides behind the hump, using no manner of bridle, guiding the beast only by striking gently with a stick on his neck.—The saddle, when used, is placed upon the withers, in front of the hump, and the legs of the rider, when mounted, rest upon the animal's neck; when razzias are made, two men are mounted on each. In rising from its crouching posture, the camel, which is in general so deliberate in all its actions, mounts on its hind legs very briskly, as soon as the rider leans on his saddle to spring up, and throws him first forward and then backward; and it is not until the fourth motion, when the beast is entirely on its legs, that the rider can find the balance. The camel signifies that it is sufficiently loaded either by a hiss or a shake of the head: it will refuse to rise if laden with even a half pound beyond its exact burden. A drove of camels will all rise or lie down, at the word of command, as if struck by the same blow. They are made to eat in a circle, all kneeling down, head to head, and eye to eye; within this circle of heads is thrown the fodder; each camel claims its portion, eating that directly opposite to its head.

TRAVEL.—The progress of the camel is in general slow, especially when collected in numbers to compose a caravan; but its pace is regular and uniform, and constitutes no inaccurate measurement of distance over desolate regions, where there is no guide. It does not appear that the load of the camel materially affects its progress; the chief difference in that case lying in the daily duration of its march. The camels are tied one after another, held together by strings in their nose, and are not allowed to graze during the march. This is an advantage; for much time would otherwise be lost by the camels cropping herbage by the way. The files are twenty and thirty in number, and sometimes these files are double. In mountainous districts they are united; otherwise one camel slipping down draw another after it, and so the whole line would be thrown into confusion.—The operation of piercing the nose and passing through it a piece of wood which it to serve as a bit, is painful, and causes the animal to utter loud wails. "Slow and sure," has in no case whatever so good an application as it has to the progress of the camel's march. It is in the desert it gives proof of its peculiar advantages; its long neck, perpendicularly erected, removes its head from the sand waves; its eyes, which it keeps half shut, are well defended by thick eye-lids, largely provided with hair; the construction of its feet prevent its treading deep into the sand; its long legs enable it to pass over the same space with only half the number of steps of any other animal, and therefore with less fatigue. These advantages give it a solid and easy gait on a ground where all other animals walk with slow, short, and uncertain steps. In fact, it is only in mounting or descending, or upon a wet and marshy soil, that it becomes unsteady or unwieldy. Sometimes when there are many camels travelling together, the drivers beat drums, and attach small bells to the knees of the leading camels, and if it becomes necessary to quicken the pace, the Arabs strike up a kind of song which has the effect of cheering the whole party and urging them forward.

THE POOR LABORER.—I will show you a man worn, spent; the bony outline of a human thing, with toil and want cut, as cut with an iron tool, upon him; a man, to whom the common pleasures of this our mortal heritage, are as unknown as the joys of paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils; even as the market vary. Well, he keeps a heart sound as the oak in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul he bestowed the kiss of peace upon a world; he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving, wife—his pale-faced ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron hours: unseen spirits of love and goodness anoint him; and, sir (said the Hermit in a solemn voice,) as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, as surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilee. [Jerrold.

"George Smith, do you recollect the story of David and Goliah?"

"Yes, sir. David was a tavern keeper, and Goliah was an intemperate man."

"Who told you that?

"Nobody. I read it—and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliah, and Goliah got slewed with it."

N. C. Life Insurance Company.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this flourishing Institution took place in this city, on Monday last. From the report of the Board of Directors, we gather the following items:

Whole no. of policies issued to June 20, 1854,	3,288
Do. do. cancelled and expired,	1,205
Now in force,	2,083
Receipts	
Amount on hand per last report	$75,417 10
Do. of premium rec'd during year	59,810 50
Do. Interest	3,309 65
Do. overpaid by Agents and in the hands of the Co.	147 50
	$131,774 75
Disbursements.	
Am'ts paid for losses, salaries, commissions, &c.	40,428 51
Assets.	
Am't of premium notes drawing 6 per cent	$64,817 26
Do. Bank Stock and Ind. Bonds	17,581 00
Do. hands of Treasurer	5,052 82
Do. do. Agents	3,895 18
	$91,346 24
	$131,774 75

The old Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Dr. Charles E. Johnson was re-elected President, W. D. Haywood, Esq., Vice President. J. F. Jordan, Secretary, W. H. Jones, Treasurer, C. C. Root, W. R. Scott, and W. D. Cooke, Executive Committee, and H. W. Husted, Attorney.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ex-President Fillmore.

"The *Buffalo Commercial* pointedly contradicts an intimation that ex-president Fillmore favors the Nebraska Iniquity."

So says the New York *Tribune*: and such we doubt not is the fact. Mr. FILLMORE would be very false to his early history if he were not now found on the side of the anti-slavery fanatics, who, after denouncing it all their life time, are so much distressed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was with very great reluctance that this favorite of the Southern Whigs could give his consent not to veto the Fugitive Slave Bill. That he would have vetoed the Nebraska Bill, if in the place of General PIERCE, nobody need be told. Yet Southern Whigs, the warm supporters of that measure, while unbounded in their admiration of Mr. Fillmore, cannot find language sufficiently strong to express their opposition to Mr. PIERCE

We would suggest to the Constitutional Union Republican Whig Convention, at their next meeting, to invite this distinguished opponent to the "Nebraska Iniquity" to pay Georgia a second visit; or, if that be too much to ask of him, surely they will not fail to thank him for that with which he has already honored her.—*Savannah Georgian.*

CHEESE AS A DIGESTER.—As a digester, as some not appropriately call it, cheese—that which is decayed and mouldy being preferred by connoisseurs—is often eaten after dinner. The action which experience seems to have proved it to possess, in aiding the digestion of what has previously been eaten, is both curious and interesting, and has had some light thrown upon it by recent chymical research. When the curd of milk is exposed to the air in a moist state for a few days at a moderate temperature, it begins gradually to decay, to emit a disagreeable odor, and to ferment. When in this state, it possesses the property, in certain circumstances, of inducing a species of chymical change and fermentation in other moist substances with which it is mixed or brought into contact. It acts after the same manner as sour leaven does when mixed with sweet dough.

Now, old and partially decayed cheese acts in a similar way when introduced into the stomach. It causes chymical changes gradually to commence among the particles of food which has previously been eaten, and thus facilitates the dissolution which necessarily precedes digestion. It is only some kinds of cheese however, which will effect this purpose.—Those are generally considered the best in which some kind of cheese mould has established itself.—Hence the mere eating of a morsel of cheese after dinner does not necessarily promote digestion. If to new or of improper quality, it will only add to the quantity of food with which the stomach is already overloaded, and will have to await its turn for digestion by the ordinary process.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

A GREAT RACE TO COME OFF.—We learn from the New York papers that the celebrated trotting mare, Highland Maid, has been matched against Gray Eddy for $5000 a side in harness, to go on one of the Long Island courses on the 6th of July inst., the owner of Highland Maid giving $1,000 to Eddy to make the match. A great race may be expected, Highland Maid having trotted her mile in harness, in the extraordinary time of 2.27. This time has never been beaten.

The farmers and others in the city of Norfolk, Va., are now doing a large business in potatoes. More than two thousand barrels are regularly sent by each steamer to N. Y. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. One farmer had sent $1140 worth of cucumbers to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Elections are to be held in twenty-five of the States within a period of about three months. A majority of the members of the next house of representatives are to be chosen, and in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiania, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and California, legislatures are to be elected, which will choose one senator each, except that of North Carolina, which will elect two.

The telegrapic correspondent of the New York Express writes from Washington that Senator Douglas's handsome house in the neighborhood of the capitol was struck by lightning in half a dozen places during the last storm. The fluid tore the plaster from several of the rooms, nine of which it entered, broke sundry windows, chandeliers, and did a good deal of mischief. Mr. Douglas, with good humor, said he had been burnt in effigy, hung in effigy, denounced by the clergy, and now struck by lightning.

"Do you want my berries, ma' am?" said a little boy to a lady once. The little fellow was very shabbily clothed, and his feet were bare and travel-stained. In both hands he held up a tin pail full of ripe raspberries, which were prettily peeping out from amid the green leaves that lay lightly over them.—The lady told him she would take some; and taking the pail from him, she stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind whistling to some canaries hanging in their cage on the porch.

'Why do you not come in and see if I measure your berries right?' said the lady; 'how do you know but what I may cheat you?'

He looked up archly at her and smiled. 'I am not afraid,' said he, 'for you would get the worst of it, ma'am.'

'Get the worst of it!' said she, 'what do you mean?'

'Why, ma'am, I should only loose my berries, and you would be stealing; now don't you think you would get the worst of it?'

A NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD ADAGE.—A widower in a neighboring city recently determined to seek consolation for his sorrows in an European tour, but pending his preparations, became acquainted with a young lady, who soon healed his lacerated affections, by promising to become his wife. This change of prospect relieved him of the necessity of going abroad; and accordingly all preparations ceased. A friend of the parties hereupon remarked.

"The proverb says, 'a miss is as good as a mile;' but here a Miss is as good as three thousand miles."

The legislature of Connecticut has passed a law forbiding the passage of wild beasts through the state at any time except at night, and then one must proceed in advance, warning the people of their danger. The Hartford Times warns the people that they may hear in the deep quiet of the night a bellow, "Ho, beware, ye sleepers; get out of the way—the tall giraffe is on the road, about five miles back!"

AN ARRIVAL FROM RUSSIA.—The clipper ship Flying Childers, capt. White, arrived at Boston 29th ult. from Cronstadt, with a full cargo of Russian produce. She was one of the few vessels that succeeded in getting into Constradt previous to the enforcement of the blockade, and she had only sufficient time to load before the expiration of the period allowed by the allies.

TALE'S ILLUSTRATED ATLAS.

A few more copies received this morning, and for sale at
June 30 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

☞ There will a Temperance celebration at Topsail Academy, on the 12th inst., where all the friends of the cause are most respectfully invited to attend.

July 7th, 1854. 44-1t*

☞ We are authorized, by B. M. BARRY, Esq., of Onslow county, to give notice that he is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State. [May 18, '54—37-taug

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE. Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf
Commercial copy.

☞ Will you Read the Truth!—A medicine must have merit, and great merit, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of man can galvanise a worthless article so as to keep it up as a good medicine, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtue, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more repidity than newspapers can spread it. A LIVVING WITNESS, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more services than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men in our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of all the Doctors of Europe and America had failed to cure.

In fact, the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, and that the same success attends its use.

Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all diseases of the Stomach, and Bowels are cured by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. As a cure and preventive, it has been wonderfully successful. It will be found, on inquiry, that those who use it have an exemption from those diseases so incident to the Summer.

Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTTRE.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of this wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, Nervousness, &c, &c.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life, and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All othors, in comparison, are worthless.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are superior Remedies for Bad Legs and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines throughout the Union, is the most convincing proof of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, and scrofulous sores. Thousands of people who have suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use, after every other remedy had failed; and it is a fact beyond all doubt, that there is no case, however obstinate or bad, that may not be shortly cured by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should immediately try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 00 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be reopened in the male department of this Institution on the Second Monday of July, and the Session will close on the last Friday in November. Tuition $8, $10, $12 50, and $15. A contingent fee of fifty cents will be added.

Boarding in private families and at hotels, from $7 to$8 per month.

It is highly desirable that students intending to join the school be present at the opening of the Session.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, Moore County, June 14, 1854. 44-3t.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 bbls. Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades,
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &c., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by
B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by
B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

NOTICE.

CAME to my Stable, on Tuesday morning, 27th June last, a LIGHT BAY MARE, blind in the right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHAN FAILS,
Toomer's Mill Creek, Masonboro' Sound.
July 7th, 1854 44-2t

SUGAR, COFFEE & SOAP.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith, from New York.

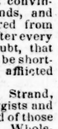
25 BBLS. of R. L, & A. Stewart's C. Yellow Sugars;
25 bags best Green, Laguira Coffee;
20 boxes Wm. Colgate's and A No. 1 Soap;
10 half boxes do. do. do.;
10 do do. pale do.;
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

A FEW more left, but going rapidly—Men's, Boys' Misses' Children's and Infants' Ssraw and Summer Hats.—Closing out at low figures. Save money by buying at the Hat and Cap Emporium, Granite Row
July 6 C. MYERS,

BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BELTS.

A GOOD assortment Fancy and Plain Buckles, opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium. C. MYERS.

$10 REWARD.



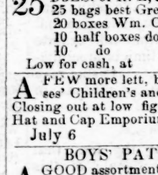
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us. TAFT &. BROTHER.
Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR will leave Wilmington, on or about the twenty-fourth of July, for a Northern tour. He intends to be absent about four weeks. [June 27, '54—251-2m

TO BE COMPLETED

In 10 numbers, Harper's Gazette of the World, illustrated by 7 maps, 50 cents per number. Call soon and secure the first number at J. T. MUNDS'.



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON.

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Paper, Paper—A large stock of Letter, Bill, Cap and Note Paper, now on hand, and for sale by
J. T. MUNDS.
Jnly 3d

MARRIED,

On Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., by Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Mr. WM. H. BIDDLE, to Miss JULIA SHEPARD.

DIED,

In this County, on the 17th May, MARY JANE, and on the 25th, MARGARET ANN, twin daughters of Owen R. and Mary E. Cowan, aged 3 years and 5 months. Also, on the 10th of June, CORNELIA ISABELLA, aged 1 year and 4 months.

In this town, on Sunday, 2d inst., at 5 o'clock, JOHN C., son of Richard J. and A. E. Jones, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At the Washington Hotel, on the 5th inst., BENJAMIN L. SHAW, in the 21st year of his age—a native of Halifax county.

In Duplin County, N. C., on the morning of the 28th of June, at his father's residence, Mr. Henry Swinson, in the 47th year of his age, eldest son of Daniel Swinson, Esq.—The deceased has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his untimely death.

In Bladen County, on the 22d inst., John Sherman, son of D. M. and B. A. Melvin, aged 4 years. Though young, his last words were, that he was going to a better world than this, and wanted his brother to go with him. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of God.

As the bird to its sheltering nest
When the storm on the hills is abroad
So his spirit has flown from this world of unrest
To repose in the bosom of God. COM.

At Richland's, Onslow county, N. C., on Friday, 30th June, 1854, Frederick N. Foy, infant son of J. H., & C. O. Foy, his wife, aged 1 year and 5 months.

"Jesus said unto them, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whomsoever believeth in me shall never die." J. H. F.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 3—Barque Ann & Mary, ——, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

schr Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Brig Mary McRae, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, to J & D McRae & Co; with 3,200 bags coffee.

Brig Julia Pason, Giles, from Bath, Me., to J H Chadbourn & Co; with hay.

schr Edwin & Samuel, Smith, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with 1,492 bush. corn.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, from Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.

Brig Rio Grande, McCobb, from Bath Me., to Peirce & Dudley; with hay, to J H Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Florence, Williams, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with hay.

schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, from New York, to J R Blossom; with hay, &c.

4—Brig Metallak, Skolfield, from Bath, Me., to W M Harriss; with hay and bricks.

steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

schr L P Smith, Derrickson, 3 days from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. Off Squam Beach passed clipper Schr. Emily, bound for this port.

July 5—steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J J Lippitt.

6—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van-Bokkelen.

CLEARED.

July 3—Barque Saranac, Bigley, for Marblehead, Mass., by J Hathaway & Son; with 135,000 feet lumber.

5—schr Henry Nutt. Garwood, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

schr Angenett, Blackwell, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with naval stores.

July 5—steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

6—steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by J J Lippitt.

Brig Monte Christo, Wood, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

A NEW SUPPLY

Of The Dodd Family Abroad, by Sever;
Pickwith Abroad, or A Tour in France, by Reynolds;
Amie Grayson, or Life in Washington, by Mrs. N. P. Lapelli;
The Mysteries and Miseries of New York, by Ned Buntlin;
The Mysteries and Miseries of New Orleans, by Ned Buntlin;
Reginold Gyle, or The Adopted Heir, by Miss Pardoe;
The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington, and others of the Family, edited by B. P. Shillaber, of the Boston Post;
A new and beautiful edition of Corper's Leather Striking Tales, &c. Just received and for sale at
July 5th S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HAIR BRUSHES.—100 dozen of French, English and American Manufacture, also, a large assortment of Paint, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes, just at hand, and for sale very cheap, by C. & D. DUPRE,
July 6, 1854 Wholesale Druggists.

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style—not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

Our Cutter,

Already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession. Believing that he would learn nothing to his advantage, he has never been to *Paris!* Wait till we open.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
July 6 Merchant Tailors, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

WE ARE POSITIVELY selling off at COST, for cash, our entire stock of well selected GROCERIES, consisting of:

2 hhds sugar; 2 do molasses; 10 bags coffee; 2 cases mustard; 5 bbls H. S. flour; 5 half do; 3 cases St oil; 24 boxes adamantine candles; 10 boxes sperm do; 5 boxes patent do; 20 boxes yeast powders; 20 cuttys tea; 2 boxes pepper sauce; 6 do catsups; 1 bbl syrup; 6 bbls snuff; 6 doz scotch ale; 5 cases St Julian claret; 3 do cordials; 4 do muscat wine; 4 baskets champagne; sardines; macoroni; 5 bbls crushed sugar; 3 do powdered sugar; 6 do B sugar; 5,000 choice segars; 20 cases tobacco; 8 boxes candy; 10 doz coffee mills; 4 doz bbl covers; 100 reams paper; 6 nest tubs; 6 do measures; 6 doz flour sails; 6 do sugar boxes; 4 boxes No 1 soap; 4 do pale soap; 6 do sasafras soap; 3 kegs butter; 1 bbl lard; 50 empty kits; 40 butter tubs; 40 5 and 10 gallon kegs; 100 1, 2 and 3 gal demijohns; 4 doz brooms; 20 doz baskets; cocon dippers; shoe and horse brushes; scrub brooms; indigo; fig blue; wood and willow ware; 15 boxes pipes; 10 doz wash boards; 50 gross matches; 4 boxes ground coffee; 500 flour bags; 1 nest cheese safes; 5 doz sevitz brooms; 4 doz W W brushes; 50 doz blacking; 20,000 percussion caps; ½ doz jars ginger; 5 boxes starch; 1 box alum; 5 bags pepper; 5 do spice; 10 lbs nutmegs; 10 do mace; 10 do cloves; 20 do cinnamon; 5 bales wrapping twine; 3 doz axe handles; 4 do roling pins; forceps; 1 doz well buckets; 14 do plough lines; 20 do bed cords; 2 boxes bottle scotch snuff; 100 lbs race ginger; bread trays and bowls; 25 loaves sugar; 5 bird cages; 5 bbls Gibson's rectified whisky; 10 do old rye whisky; 5 do Hammond whisky; 4 qr casks old monongahela whisky; 5 bbls American brandy; 5 do gin; 5 do rum; 5 do apple brandy; 5 do cherry brandy; 5 eighth pipes choice old brandy; 4 pipes do; 5 bbls and 2 pipes old port wine; 5 bbls old madeira, assorted brands; 4 qr casks muscat wine; 3 do old sherry wine; 10 bbls cider vinegar; soap powders; sal soda; cooking soda; saleratus. TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.
July 1st, 1854.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant. This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.

Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.

Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhœa or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

NEW BOOK,

A popular account of the Anciet Egyptians. Revised and abridged from his large work, by Sir J. Gardner Wilkenson, D. C. L. &c., in 2 vols. Just published, received by Express and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.17	@	18
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Cuba	.00	@	00
Rio	12½	@	13½
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	0
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	.20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 25	@	2 60
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@	@	00
do. No. 3	@	@	00
do. No. 4	@	@	00
Shad, Ocean,	00	@@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 75@		4 00
do. N. C. roe,	5 75@		6 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 62½	@	8 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.00	@	95
Oats	.00	@	70
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	1 05	@	1 10
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 20	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 3, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
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JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
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☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pilland Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Weather.

The day before yesterday (Wednesday, June 28th,) the thermometer stood at one time above 96 in a cool place, where, for the last fifteen years, it had not been known to rise above 94. Yesterday it stood at 94 at five o'clock in the afternoon; about two o'clock it was a little higher. To-day, at 11 o'clock, the heat was quite moderate, being *only* 91. On Wednesday, in the strong draft in the passage through the Court House, the thermometer got above 94 at two o'clock. This is all of three degrees below the average of rooms in town.

In the office where we write, the heat has ranged for the last few days about 99 or 100. Need we offer any better excuse for any short-comings. Editors, unfortunately, are subject to heat and cold like other people, and can hardly be expected to be particularly amusing while in a semi-fluid state.

We have been assured, on the authority of one of our most observant physicians, that the weather this week has been the warmest with which we have been visited for the last twenty years.

Daily Journal, June 30.

LOOK OUT.—A gentleman of this place informs us that yesterday afternoon he shot a dog which appeared to him to have all the symptoms of hydrophobia, as foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, and snapping at everything that came in his way. The dog was shot in a house in Market street above Front, in which he had run.

It is certainly a time to look out for mad dogs, if there be anything in the received theory that canine madness is produced by heat, for of a truth, it has been hot enough to set our devil, or any body else's devil, or the devil by himself, devil-mad, very mad, stark, staving mad—mad as a March hare—mad as a hatter—mad as thunder—mad as a mad bull—a fighting pig—a belligerent ram-cat-an incensed billy-goat—mad!—mad as a strong-minded woman—as an old sow with one of her pigs stolen and squealing—mad as a she thunder clond—mad as a knock-kneed streak of cross-eyed lightning.

Daily Journal, July 1.

The Post Office Department.

While there is no Department of the General Government which comes into as immediate contact and intercourse with the great body of the people as that of the Post Office, there is none other which is called upon to sustain, not simply its own burdens, but also to be saddled with all sorts of unremunerated labor for Congress and "the rest of mankind." If "philanthropy" wants a hobby, an ocean penny-postage is ready-made to its hand; if speculators want to fatten off public plunder, they get steamship contracts, at the expense of the revenues of the Post Office Department; in fact, this Department is made the general pack-horse, to bear all sorts of burdens and to be experimented upon in all sorts of ways.

Under existing circumstances, the revenues of the Department do not begin to pay its expenses, let alone leaving a margin for the establishment of new routes or the improvement of old ones. The Postmaster-General cannot hope or expect to escape obloquy and censure. Reasonable and proper demands for mail accommodations are made by growing sections and localities, and refused because the Department has not the means to accommodate the public. Without the abolition of the franking privilege, and a stop being put to bloated ocean contracts as soon as possible, the Post Office cannot hope to be self-sustaining, at the present rates of postage.

If any body can point to a Postmaster General since Franklin, who, work as he might, has been able even to retain his popularity in office, without pretending to increase it, we will acknowledge that he knows more about the subject than we do. Judge Campbell talks about reducing the rates of compensation to Railroads carrying the mails, and those connected with the Roads aforesaid are naturally down on him, without reflecting that it is the fault of Congress that has put it out of the power of the Department to pursue a liberal system.

We can hardly say how far the bill recently passed by the House will tend to help the state of things. It don't appear to us that it will do much.

Congress.

The Senate seems to be still engaged in the discussion of the slavery question, in connection with a motion made by Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the memorial of 2,100 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska Bill. On Wednesday, the debate was carried on with great warmth and some personality.

The House, after some debate, laid on the table, by a vote of 84 to 70, the bill to establish a weekly mail service between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco. The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry into effect the treaty recently concluded with Mexico (which will be found in our columns to-day.) After a short debate, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, upon which the question was then taken, and it passed by a vote of 103 to 62.

On Thursday the Senate passed the House Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the recent treaty with Mexico. The bill to establish a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, was taken up, and, after some discussion, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

In the House of Representatives, the bill modifying the existing postal laws was brought up and passed by a vote of 154 to 55. It provides for increasing the inland postage, only in case of a longer distance than three thousand miles, when it will be charge 10 cents; and charging an ocean postage on letters to foreign ports, of five cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and over that distance ten cents, excepting where contracts or treaties shall have established, or may in future establish, different rates. All postage passing through the mails of the United States, excepting those from foreign countries, to be prepaid, and after the 1st. of January next such postage to be paid in postage stamps. The bill to come into operation on the fiscal quarter succeeding its passage.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the resolution of the House on the subject of adjournment. The original House resolution was for the adjournment of Congress on the 14th day of August; the Senate amendment changed the resolution so as to adjourn from 12 o'clock, m., on July 17, to 12 o'clock m., on Monday, October 16.

A great many propositions were made and rejected.

The Farmer's Journal,

By Dr. Tompkins, and published by Wm. D. Cook & Co., Raleigh, for July has been received. We have heretofore neglected to notice that this work has been materially improved in every respect during the present year. We hope the agricultural people of the State will give it that support it merits. The importance of a well conducted agricultural periodical in our State cannot be too highly valued, and the better it is patronized, the more valuable will its editor be enabled to make it.

Scared About Brunswick Again.

The danger with which whig ascendency in Brunswick is threatened, appears to be quite imminent, as will be seen by the following from the last number of the Raleigh *Register*:

"A friend writes: 'The Locos are making tremendous exertions to revolutionize gallant little *Brunswick*, which they consider a perfect plague spot. But it won't do!'

"We trust that the gallant Whigs of that glorious little county will stand by their colors, and rebuke the arrogant dictation of locofocoism! They have always given to their brethren, in other sections of the State, an example of devotion and manly independence worthy of imitation!"

Now, bless your little heart, Mr. Register, why shouldn't the Democrats of Brunswick make every honorable exertion to effect the triumph of their principles, and the election of their candidate in Brunswick? and what right have you, up in Raleigh, to talk about the honest and honorable efforts of free citizens, as arrogant dictation. If Col. Meares should be returned to the Legislature from Brunswick, it will simply be because he will get a majority in a fair race—he will not be smuggled in like your present minority representative in Congress from the Raleigh District. We ask simply of the people of Brunswick to act as to themselves may seem best, and above all, repel arrogance and dictation, come from what quarter it may, even from the would-be Sachem of the Raleigh Register.

THE REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—To-day closes the present fiscal year. The receipts into the United States Treasury from all sources are put down at about $75,000,000, of which $68,000,000 is produced by the existing Tariff, and some $7,000,000 by the sales of Public Lands. About $20,000,000 of public debt has been paid off within the year, and the Surplus in the Treasury is still about $32,000,000. The $10,000,000 to be paid on account of the Mexican Treaty will reduce the surplus to that extent. It is to be hoped that Congress at its present session will so far reduce the rates of duties as to bring receipts within the range of expenditures, making proper provision for the reduction or extinguishment of the public debt.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The subject of the Railroad from Wilmington, West, to Charlotte and Tennessee, being one of much importance to the valley of the Cape Fear, I deem it the duty of every one feeling a proper interest in that great work to aid, by every means, in throwing light upon the proper location.—Private interests often have too much influence in determining the location of works of Internal Improvement, and by which lasting injury is sometimes inflicted upon the best projected enterprise.

It seems that Whiteville has been spoken of as the best starting point for the "Cape Fear Mountain Railroad;" but would it not be well to consult the Map, and the nature of the country over which this Road is to pass, before investing the feelings of this or that part of the State in a particular location?—Whiteville is not the best point, *I think*. Now let us reason together:—This Road is to be continued to the Tennessee line, and connect with Cincinnati and the great West, and to be one of the most important lines in the United States. Let us keep this before us in the outset; let us not turn to the right hand or to the left to please a *few* people; let us not begin the Road upon too small a scale for the work that it will have to do; let us start from Wilmington with a *six feet* gauge, and run nearly an air line to Charlotte, passing near Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro', &c. I say near Lumberton;—an air line will, (by McRae's Map,) pass through Wilmington, Lumberton, near Rockingham, through Wadesboro' and Charlotte.

I would suggest curving a little towards Fayetteville—at least, within 20 miles. Then I would urge upon the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville to connect the Western Road with this great stem, by a branch, from the nearest point, to Fayetteville.—Eventually, the Western Road will be pushed to the upper Yadkin, in the vicinity of Salisbury, or thereabouts.

It seems to me that there are two important sections of North Carolina to be *tapped* by local Roads, in the first instance; but one of these local Roads will become a great line from East to West. That is, the region of country from Fayetteville, West, through the coal and iron Counties of Moore and Chatham, to Salisbury, requires, at this moment, a local Road to Wilmington, through Fayetteville.—The rich Counties of Anson, Richmond, Union and Mecklenburg require a local Road to Wilmington, to bring them to a good and near market, *in the State*. The County of Robeson, also rich in naval stores, wants an outlet to her own sea-board. But it so happens that this local Road, through the Counties mentioned, is on the very route required for a great Road from the West, through Tennessee, to the sea-board. Its terminus—Wilmington—is by far the nearest point on the coast to Tennessee, and the finest harbor in the South, except Mobile, and will, in a year or two, have as much water on the Bar as the far-famed Beaufort or Cape Lookout Bar, and with five times the capacity for commerce, the anchorage ground being almost unlimited—being, at the same time, the most favorable point for the sea mail for California to leave the coast. The *natural* advantages of the Cape Fear harbor seem to be almost beyond the estimate of her own people—those who have known it all their lives.

This plan will then make a main stem from Wilmington, West, to the Mountains, via Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro', Charlotte, &c. Then a Road to leave this main stem, at some favorable point, to run to Fayetteville, and by the Fayetteville & Western Road, to tap the rich valley of the Yadkin. If there is any citizen of North Carolina opposed to this plan, he has some private local interest, or he wants to go to Beaufort. I say let all who want to do so, go to Beaufort; but build their Roads, and I will guarantee Wilmington and the Cape Fear region, Fayetteville included, will take care of themselves.

The Western Road should have a six feet gauge.

If it is thought better, we may go twenty-five miles on the Manchester Road, and then over nearly the same route, and then make the same connection with Fayetteville. But this will only enable us to use a five feet gauge, the Manchester Road having that gauge now, and all Roads connecting with it must have the same. But a six feet gauge has many advantages, if the business of the Road is large. F.

Smithville, June 30th, 1854.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—At Nashville, on the 23d inst., there were 10 deaths of which 7 were from cholera. Fayetteville, Tenn., has been almost entirely deserted, in consequence of 15 cholera deaths. At Shelbyville, Ky., there have been 10 fatal cases. Judge Short is one of the victims. Bowling Green, Ky., is also nearly deserted—12 deaths have taken place there. The disease has also broken out in Jackson county, Ala., and among the laborers on the Nashville Railroad. Several cases are reported in Cincinnati, but the victims are principally strangers arrived on river boats.

DIVIDENDS.—The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

And the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, besides adding two per cent to the surplus fund. *Fay. Observer*

From the Raleigh Standard.

A Card.

EDENTON, June 23, 1854.

Mr. Editor: I beg the privilege of your colums to correct a misrepresentation made in an editorial notice published in the "Whig and Intelligencer" of this place of a discussion between Col. Paine, the Whig candidate for the Commons, and myself. That article asserts that I took ground against the State's borrowing money for the Central Railroad and its extensions, and that I represented Mr. Bragg as holding the same opinion.

I positively deny having coupled the name of Mr. Bragg in any manner with the Road and its proposed extensions.

I trust this simple denial may fully serve the purpose for which it is designed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. BADHAM.

From the Southern (Miss.) Journal, Aug. 6, 1853.

Barbecue at the Plantation of the Hon. S. A. Douglas.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure of attending the barbecue given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent and overseer of the Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, at the plantation of this gentleman, on Pearl river, in this county, on the 30th ult. The barbecue was intended really for the slaves on the place, in accordance with a yearly custom which Mr. Strickland had adopted, but there was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present from the immediate neighborhood.

The arrangements were in most excellent taste, and the tables groaned beneath a profusion of all the good things of this life. The barbecued meats were dressed in the finest and most relishable style, and the adjoining river and lakes had been forced to add their supply of dainties to the feast. I noticed, too, that there was a real superabundance of delightful cakes of all sorts, shapes, sizes, and ingredients; but being almost greedily engaged in the demolition of the more substantial portions of the dinner, I feel incompetent to pass a distinct judgment upon the same. My friend, Jack ——, expressed, I think, the sentiments of the crowd, when, with two tender ribs of mutton in his mouth, and a delicate piece of well-browned fish on his fork, he hoarsely whispered—"It is a good and a pleasant thing to be here."

The negroes followed the invited guests at the tables and sat down to the same dainties and delicacies which had just afforded so much satisfaction to our palates. They numbered some one hundred and forty in all. It was a goodly sight to see their dark countenances lighted up with pleasure at the sight of the eatables before them; the entire *abandon* with which they pitched into the good things; the extreme delicacy of the female portion of the crowd, ordering the delighted waiters, with fastidious taste and careless toss of the head, to "fetch the nicest pieces of the sheep-meat they could find," or "to cut a big piece of de cake wid de icing on it," or "to stand furder back, and not crowd on de lady when she war drinking her coffee."

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of little snow-balls—some forty in number, and all about one size and age. They were the blackest of black "little niggers." Their heads rolled from side to side as they crammed in the food, and more particularly the cake in a pure repletion of animal enjoyment. They did enjoy it. Tears were in their large rolling eyes, but they were tears produced by a satisfy of cake. They wept because they could

——"Eat no more!"

There was not one of the slaves, little or big, but who was dressed cleanly, and some of them almost elegantly—for there is (strange as it may sound to the ears of some) fully as much taste for dress among the negroes as among the whites. The little ones are rigged off in their white cotton shirts, the old familiar plantation dress for the children of the South—white as well as black. Here was comfort, health and happiness displayed.

My object, Mr. Editor, in thus detailing the scene which I witnessed on this plantation, is to call the attention of your readers (and it may be some who are not) to the fact that here, in our own county of Lawrence, in the State of Mississippi, is a large plantation of negroes owned by a Northern United States Senator, and that these negroes are better fed, better clothed, and their bodily comforts better provided for than many of even the white laboring classes of the North—passing by for the present the condition of its free colored population. The negroes of Senator Douglas have divine service regularly performed, and for their special benefit. Their spiritual, as well as bodily wants, are attended to. Now the thought struck me that it would have been a most instructive lesson to certain freesoil constituents of Senator Douglas to have been present on this occasion. I would like to have seen the exponent and embodiment of "all young America" make his appearance just as his slaves seated themselves at the tables, in order that he might have taken in at a single glance the real condition of the "poor African of the South." It would have added new eloquence to his tongue, new strength to his genius, and new energy to his soul, to have been able to witness such a scene as this, and afterwards, when fanaticism should drop the slanderous falsehood from his tongue, to have described, in his own strong and vivid language, the sight he beheld on the banks of the Pearl, in the slave State of Mississippi, and to have told the revilers of our institutions, with his natural boldness, that this was not an isolated instance of the southerners' humanity to the slave—but that it was the same everywhere—over the full length and breadth of our beautiful and smiling South. It would have been a good hint to such a man as Douglas, to have told those charlatans in literature, those Pharisees in philanthropy, and that immodest womanhood of the North, what we know the truth to be from actual observation.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CORCORD, June 27.—In the house of representatives the forenoon was spent in the anti-Nebraska resolutions; also, a bill introduced for the punishment of bribery and corruption—without coming to a decision on either.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire into charges against the coalition of attempting to bribe members and drugging their liquor.

Dreadful Accident at Niagara.

BUFFALO, June 28, 1854.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

A JAPANESE FEAST.—During Comodore Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indijestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatist.

Southern Moss for Matresses.

A lady traveller, from Missouri, writes as follows to the *Ohio Farmer*:

"I can think of nothing that I saw on my journey that is more worthy of description than the Mississippi moss. Some five hundred miles above New-Orleans, you begin to see this strange forest drapery of the South. It is of a grey color, and on the trees that have long been burthened with it, becomes a complete covering—not hanging in graceful festoons, as I had imagined, but in great mats and clusters, making the tree in winter look dead and unseemly. The appearance is like a tree into which a whirlwind has carried floating masses of dressed flax, winding it round all the limbs and branches, and leaving it swaying to and fro in deformed ugliness.

"I can think of nothing more gloomy, dark and wretched than a moss-covered forest. The vine itself seems to have no roots, being simply attached to the tree, and when detached and held in the hand is very pretty having a profusion of little blossoms, minature semblance of the cypress blossom.

"These blossoms, in March, were the color of dead leaves; but I was told their natural color is red. It is a parasite, that seems to obtrude itself everywhere—in the orchards, in the gardens, hanging over the ornamental trees before the door, the shade trees, in the sugar or cotton field, in the swamps and dry lands, on banks of streams, and on the hills.

"ITS VALUE FOR MATRESSES.—In preparing it for beds, a process similar to that used for dressing flax or hemp is practised; and when the moss is rotted and the bark beaten off, the inside fibre is like long, black horse-hair. Why more of it is not used, is a mystery. Some trees, I should think, would furnish a dozen moss beds. Yet there it hangs in its desolate grandeur, unmolested; while cotton, so valuable for other things is made into matresses. A good, well-filled moss bed is much better than cotton or busk; and by picking it over once a year or oftener, may be kept in order, and as good as new, for a number of years.

"It does not mat so soon as cotton, and is much more cool and beautiful for a bed. Then it is not liable to bad odors, as is the hair; nor does it tempt vermin. It may with a little care, be kept always clean and wholesome."

REASONABLE.—It is reasonable to believe that—

When a new born baby looks like its papa, the head of the family has not been in California above a year.

When a wife kisses her husband and looks unutterable affection at him, she is in want of a "twenty spot."

The Cholera.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 30.—Several cholera cases have occured here, exciting considerable alarm.

Chemistry for Farmers' Boys.

As Taught in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester England.

Men, as well as boys, can study the following instructive article with profit. It contains a world of information.

1. What inorganic matters enter into the composition of the ashes of our cultivated plants?

2 Mention the general character of stiff clay soils, and describe the means of improving them?

3 Under what circumstances are paring and burning likely to be attended with good results—and in what cases will it do harm instead of good?

4. What changes farm-yard manure undergo in keeping?

5. Mention some of the principles which ought to guide the farmer in the management of home-made manure?

6. What are the best means of preventing ammonia in dung heaps?

7. On what constituents of artificial manures do their fertilizing and commercial value depend.

8. What are the adulterations more generally occurring in Peruvian Guano, and how can they be detected?

ANSWERS.

1. The inorganic matters found in plants are the following: Potash, soda, silicia, acid, lime, sulphuric acid (manganese occurs in bark of trees,) carbonic acid, iron, chlorine, phosphoric acid.

2. Any soil containing more than fifty per cent of alumina, is called a clay. They are tenacious, cold and wet, naturally and unusually fertile; but by improvements yield a continuous return of considerable value, and possess a less tendency to exhaustion than any other kinds of soil. The other general characters will be touched upon in speaking of the improvements, which are the following—draining, subsoiling, burning, liming, mixing, plowing, rough-digging, fallowing, and long dung. Draining stands first: this arises from the natural character of the soil; it is stiff, imperious, and possessed of great powers of retaining moisture. By draining, the excess of moisture, which naturally accumulates in the subsoil, is drawn away, and the air naturally follows the water; cracks and fissures are formed, the carbonic acid of the water and air, its oxygen and all clymatal influences are thus brought into play. The soil is thus rendered friable, its chemical constituents become altered and broken down, forming new compounds serviceable for plants; their roots strike deeper into the soil in search of food, and fertility is brought about and developed. Sometimes, too, matters of a deleterious nature are removed by drains, and the clay, by having its water removed, has a tendency to absorb gases. Subsoiling has generally had recourse to where the subsoil differs in character to the clay, and even if not, does good by causing an extra amount of exposure of the soil to atmospheric influences. Burning acts by altering the physical character of the clay, by liberating the potash, and causing a tendency to greater absorption of ammonia Liming alters the soil physically, and assists after burning, in liberating the potash. Mixing may create a physical change, and at the same time the substance applied may itself possess substances useful as food for plants. Plowing acts by exposing the soil to the atmospheric influences; rough-digging similarly; fallowing, in an extended degree by both; it also destroys weeds, insects, &c. Long dung renders clay porus, admits air, frost, &c., into clay soils.

3. Paring and burning are attended with good results, when combinations of potash exist in the soil, as with salicia, &c, where organic matters are in excess, as peaty soil, when they alter its physical character; and when the soil is especially foul and overrun by insects. If the soil be a light sand, instead of clay, if it be clean, if a soil does not require any physical change, so as to lighten it, if no potash combinations occur, if it be deficient in vegetable matter, then burning and paring are not good.

4. Farm yard manure, by keeping, putrifies; sulphate of ammonia are driven off; potash is carried away by the drainage which is generally imperfect; the organic matter is reduced; carbonic acid and phosphuretted hydrogen are given off, and the mineral matter is more concentrated. It was considered by Liebig that well-rotted manure owed its extra fertilizing effects to this excess of mineral matters—a matter doubted by some. The remaining matters are more soluble.

5. The principle ought to be kept up in all fertilizing substances, to procure the manure in the most concentrated form (unless requiring for clay, or where a mechanical action is required,) and as free of water as possible, and, by compression, to exclude the air By box-feeding, compression, exclusion of the air, keeping out rain, keeping up regular fermentation, prevention of sweeping winds, no less by liquid matters, flowing away of alkalies, &c, and a more intimate mixture of the dung and urine with the straw takes place. When the manure is produced, the heap should be made large—wide at the base and narrow at the top; it should be compressed, drainage furnished at the base, and liquid collected in a tank, and either used as such, or again pumped over the heap. The preserving of ammonia will be touched upon in the next question.

6. Common methods of retaining ammonia: 1st. Road-scrapings, charcoal, clay-burnt, unburnt sawdust, and peat soil. These act by their powers of absorbing ammonia, by keeping out and keeping up regular fermentation. 2d. Sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium.—Sulphate of iron acts as a fixer by free sulphate of ammonia, as a deodorizer, by forming sulphuret of iron, with the sulphuretted hydrogen given off. Sulphate of magnesia acts by forming a double salt of magnesia and ammonia, and by uniting with phosphoric acid. Sulphate of lime is considered to form sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. It only does this when soluble, to which state it is not easily reduced, and reverts again to carbonate of ammonia; it may unite with the phosphoric acid. Chloride of sodium acts by stopping fermentation. Acid fixes—sulphuric and muriatic acid acts by entering into combination with ammonia; the latter, as it may be procured cheap near soda manufactories, is the cheapest, and quite as effectual.

7. Artificial manures owe their fertilizing effects to ammonia, which they contain, and to phosphoric acid and potash. The value, of course, depends upon the quantity of these matters they contain; they possess little action.

8. Peruvian guano adulterations used are sand, loam, quicklime and gypsum. To detect the first, burn and dissolve in muriatic acid; if more than one per cent of silica remains, sand has been used. For the loam—if the ash is colored red, loam has been used. For quicklime—after dissolving the ash in muriatic acid, separate silica and precipitate alumina and iron, should it be present; to the filltrate add oxalate of ammonia, if more than a trace of lime is precipitated; lime has been used to adulterate. Gypsum may be indirectly detected, by a precipitate of chloride of barium.—*The Plow*

A Grave and Serious Charge.

A week or two since we referred to the fact that Mr. Ennett was expelled from the Senate of this State in 1844 '5, on the charge of having forged a certificate of his election as a member of that body and that Gen. Dockery, with nine other members, voted against permitting him to take his seat after he had been unanimously re-elected by the freeholders of Onslow County. The Rowan Whigs and Western Advocate, a paper published in Salisbury, by G. A. Miller and S. W. James, replies to this, and says:

"We now charge that a forgery was committed beyond all doubt, and that the Editor of the Standard was a party and a privy to that forgery, and that it was plotted and executed under his roof on a Sunday night, in the City of Raleigh."

This is a very grave and serious charge. If true, it is due to public justice that the fact should be known, and that the party charged should incur the infamy which the commission of such a crime brings along with it; if false, then those who have preferred the charge should stand convicted before the world as malicious slanderers and calumniators. We shall not stoop to deny such a charge; nor do we wish to soil our colmns with the use of such language as would be necessary to characterize such men. We have caused legal proceedings to be instituted, so that the charge may be duly examined and decided upon by a Court and jury.—*Ral. Standard.*

LUCKY MISTAKE.—A lucky mistake was that of a few years since, when two gentlemen of Alabama had a newspaper quarrel which became so personal that one of them, Mr. A., wrote to the other, Mr. B., that he would be in Columbus on a certain day, and would expect to meet B. there. Mr. B. replied that he would be on hand. When the day arrived, the chalenger was in Columbus, Mississippi, and the chalengee was in Columbus, Georgia! This wide mistake was so ridiculous that their friends afterwards interposed, and the matter was settled and hushed up.

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a lunatic Asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little fellow with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a *straw*—being all that he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hand to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the woman's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions and her expression of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring—which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortumate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinable line which separates the sane from the insane.—*N. Y. Courier.*

TEMPERANCE AND EDITORIALS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser tells the following pleasant story:

It is told of some clergyman that, while laboring under embarrassment in the treatment of his subject, he obseved slight signs of weariness and dissatisfaction on the part of his audience, whereupon, leaning over the desk, and fixing his eye upon an individual whose lip was more openly curled in contempt, he said, "If any of you think you can do better than I am doing, you can come up and try. Now if any one thinks that writing editorials (worth the reading) is only recreation at any time, and especially if they think that, in the present temperature, it is easy to pen any thing briliant or profound, they can come up to our desk and try. We venture to assure them that instead of covering the paper with emanations of mind, coruscations of genius, and gems of thought they will cover it with evaporations from their physical organization, falling in condensed drops from their fingers and face.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, 28th ult, by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, Mr. BENJAMIN F. KEITH, to Mrs. M. A. MARSHALL, all of this county.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th ult., at 2 o'clock, MARY CATHERINE, aged 6 years, 9 months and 5 days. And at 4 o'clock, JULIA ELLA, daughters of William and Mary A. Radcliffe.

In this town, on Thursday, the 29th ult, EMANUEL C. BETTENCOURT, Esq., aged 73 years.

Mr. Bettencourt had received, in Europe, a thorough education, with a view of qualifying him for the Romish Priesthood; having, however, an aversion to that profession, he migrated to this country, and settled in Wilmington, in the year 1796. Possessed of a vigorous and enlitvated mind, Mr. B. was, in the "olden time," an ornament to that circle of friends who enjoyed the benefits of his association.—Always of modest mien and retiring habits, he had for many years withdrawn himself from social enjoyments, and pursued, with diligence and a degree of scrupulous honesty almost unparalleled, his busines of a merchant. Without any display or ostentation, he silently bestowed his charity with a liberal hand, as many a beating breast and moistened eye of the poor and the orphan, who have been the recipients of his kindness, as they hear the announcement of his death, will testify. Mr. Bettencourt had no enemies, and many friends, in this, the town of his adoption, where his many virtues and strict integrity will long be remembered, and the death of one of her most respected citizens felt and deplored. COM.

At his residence, on Topsail Sound, New Hanover County, on the 30th ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. ALFRED SHEPARD, aged 68 years. The deceased leaves a devoted wife and ten children, besides many friends to mourn his death.—COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 29—Steamer Fairy, Corvell, from Fayetteville, to J. E. Metts.

steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott,

30—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Vanbokkelen.

July 1—steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

July 1—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

2.—Brig Times, Berry, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

brig Sophia, Small, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

schr J H Flanner, VanGilder, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

schr Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

schr Mary Isabella, Summers, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

schr Augustus Moore, Morgan, from Norfolk, Va., to A. Morgan; with corn and staves.

schr Wm A Stafford, Gorman, from New York, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

3.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

IN BELOW, BOUND UP.—Brig Mary McRae, Bramhall, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee.

A Barque and Brig reported off New Inlet Bar this morning, bound in.

CLEARED.

June 30—Schr John A. Taylor, Walker, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

July 1—schr Lamartine, Rodgers, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

steamer Fairy, Corvell, for Fayetteville, by J E Metts.

July 2—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

3—Brig Hope, Biddle, for Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29.—Bacon 9¾@10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 00@14, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good 8¼@8¾, Ordinary to mid. 8@8¼; Feathers 40@45; Flour—Superfine $7 75@7 80, Fine 7 50@0 00, Scratched 7 25@0 00; Grain—Corn 1 20@1 25 Wheat 0 00@0 00, Oats 60@00, Peas 1 20@1 30, Rye 1 10@1 15; Lard 10@11; Salt—Liverpool (sack) 1 75@2 00 Alum (bush.) 0 00@0 00.

Cotton—None offering. Flour—Receipts becoming light; very little variation in prices. Corn—Very little comming in from the country, quotation easily obtained. Turpentine Yellow Dip $2 60, Virgin $2 70. Spirits 39c.

NEWBERN, June 28th.—BACON-Sales since our last have been made at 8½ for hog round and 10c. for hams—demand very good at these prices.

CORN.—No receipts since our last, demand good for ratail purposes.

EGGS.—No change in price; sales at 12½ cents per dozen.

FOWLS.—are not so high, while chickens sell readily at good prices.

LARD—Sales by the bbl. at 9c.

MEAL—Sales by the lot at $1 ₱ bushel.

TAR—No sales since our last.

TURPENTINE—Continues to improve in prices owing to the small receipts—sales at $3,45 for old dip, and 3,50 for new—no sales of scrape.

LONDON, June 16th—Breadstuffs are firm. Flour is quoted at 38s @ 43s. Wheat—white, 82s @ 86s per quarter; red, 78s @ 82.

Tea is firm at 11s. Sugar is a shade lower. Coffee a shade higher. Rice is unchanged.

Lard is unchanged—sales in casks at 48 @ 50s.

Iron market—Rails in Wales are quoted quiet at £7 15s @ £8. Bar iron is firm at £8 5s @ £8 7s 6d. Scotch pig iron is dull at 88s.

Money Market—American securities are firm, with a large business doing—(no quotations given.) Money is unchanged. Consols for money and account 91¼ @ 92¼.

[From Milligan's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton—the sales of the week have been 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000, and exporters 7,000 bales. The quotations are—New Orleans fair 6¾; Midling 5¾; Upland fair 6¼; Middling 5¾. The demand is moderate with prices in favor of buyers. The market was heavy after the last steamer, improved, and again fell off at the close, with sales of 5,000 bales on Saturday.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Western Canal 38s; Ohio 39s; Common Yellow 39s; White 38s.

HAVRE, June 14.—Cotton closed a shade lower—sales of the week; 4,500 bales. The stock on hand exclusive of shipboard is 92,500 bales. The quotations are Orleans 80f 90c; Mobile 77f 94; Uplands 77f 87c.

Breadstuffs—Flour—straight Baltimore 51f@52f; good Ohio 63f. Wheat 85@91

NEW YORK, June 28.—(3 previous days)—Naval Stores—The stock of Turpentine is reduced very low, perhaps not over 1000 bbls., and the market is firm—there is some new crop North County on the way hither. Spirits Turpentine is only in moderate demand, but generally held at 50 cents for whole parcels. Pale Rosin is exceedingly dull, but medium grades are in fair demand. Pitch is steady at $2 75 ₱ bbl, and Tar continues in fair request. The sales are 400 bbls. Williamston Shipping Tar at 4, in order; 280 Washington do. $4 37½, selected; 400 Norfolk, as it is, $3 37½, allowance to fill; 1180 New-Berné Common Rosin, $1 70 @ 1 75; 200 North County, $1 65; 700 Wilmington, $1 75 @ 1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; 500 No. 2 and Opaque, $2 @ 3; a few White, $3 75 ₱ 298 lbs.; and 4@500 Spirits Turpentine, in large and small lots, mostly at 49 @ 51 cents, cash, but embracing one parcel said to be a shade less.

Rice—Is dull, without change in prices. Sales 500 tcs. at $3 25 @ $4 37½, cash.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE

WILL commence on Thursday, the 15th of June, with the following Board of Instructors:

REV. JOHN C. WILLS, President.
MRS. WILLS, Matron.
Mr. E. E. PARHAAM, Professor of Languages.
Mr. VINCENT CZURDA, Teacher of Music, assisted by competent teachers in the various departments.

Mr. Turner has kindly consented to supervise the Institution until the Professors shall enter upon their duties. Parents may feel assured that no pains will be spared to give their daughters a liberal education, to improve their manners and prepare them for their positions in society. It is desirable that young ladies who enter the School, should do so as early as possible. The Board of Directors confidently recommend the Institution to the public as wor